



Pest e-alerts



Entomology and Plant Pathology, Oklahoma State University
127 Noble Research Center, Stillwater, OK 74078
405.744.5527

Vol. 18, No. 21

<http://entopl.okstate.edu/pddl/pdid/>

5/16/19

Pecan Nut Casebearer Flights Begin in Southern Oklahoma

Phil Mulder, OSU Department Head and Extension Entomologist
Department of Entomology & Plant Pathology
Oklahoma State University - 127 Noble Research Center
405-744-5643

On May 13, Mike McCaughan, with the Noble Research Institute reported two consecutive nights of captures of pecan nut casebearer (PNC), thereby, establishing a biofix for the site in Burneyville, Oklahoma, right along the Red River. By May 15, that same location reported 21 moths in seven traps. The other 12 or more trappers across the state have only reported one PNC on May 14, in Murray county, so no biofix, yet. Several growers have reported zero's thus far. The key to using the pheromone traps is to have the traps out early in order to detect the onset of a flight. The initial date of collection, when moths are collected will act as a benchmark for predicting egg laying (oviposition).

As I stated in the last PNC news release, we hope to resurrect online information on PNC activity and generate a PNC Risk Map. The map has not yet come to fruition; however, for anyone trapping, they can go to: <https://pecan.ipmpipe.org/Maps/pncForecastMap> to enter their own data and get a forecast when 10-90 % oviposition should occur. It is suggested that 25-50% oviposition marks the time when scouting for eggs and/or damage should occur, and 12-16 days after biofix is when a treatment decision should be reached. I am once again attaching a table depicting three example orchards and how they arrived at the biofix time, note that it requires **two consecutive** nights of PNC capture.

Table 1. Examples of three orchards where traps were placed and the initial capture dates for male PNC. Note when the biofix was established for each site.

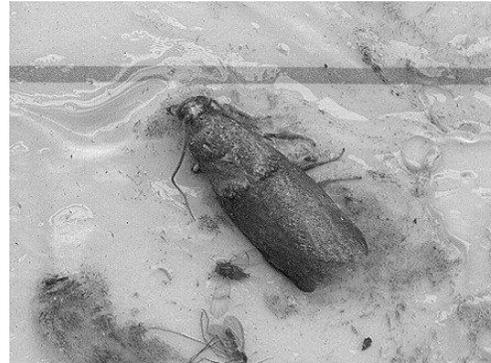
	May 14	May 15	May 16	May 17	May 18	May 19	May 20	Biofix
Orchard #1	0	0	1	2	1	5	8	May 16
Orchard #2	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	May 19
Orchard #3	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	May 18

Capturing just one or a few moths on a single, isolated night does not establish the biofix, you must capture moths on two consecutive nights to establish that time. In general, 7-10 days after the established biofix, eggs of PNC will start to be deposited. OSU Fact Sheet 7189 “Scouting for the pecan nut casebearer” provides guidelines for scouting. Every three days, growers should be scouting for PNC eggs and/or the first signs of damage, and continue that process until approximately the middle of June. Trap captures can also help indicate when PNC activity has temporarily ceased. If you find 2 infested clusters before reaching 310 clusters checked this warrants treatment.

Severe weather events can have a profound effect on PNC emergence, mating, and oviposition levels, so it is critical to scout the orchard regularly, especially after storm events. I have become convinced that this is why we often don’t see significant first generation PNC problems throughout much of the state. Scouting becomes important from the standpoint of putting the grower, rather than the insect, in control of the population and avoiding problems later on.



PNC egg on stigma of nut



Close up of male moth in trap.



Damage indicated by frass near base of nut clusters



Disease and Insect Diagnostic Laboratory

The pesticide information presented in this publication was current with federal and state regulations at the time of printing. The user is responsible for determining that the intended use is consistent with the label of the product being used. Use pesticides safely. Read and follow label directions. The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

Oklahoma State University, in compliance with Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 as amended, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Higher Education Act), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and other federal and state laws and regulations, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, genetic information, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, disability, or status as a veteran, in any of its policies, practices or procedures. This provision includes, but is not limited to admissions, employment, financial aid, and educational services. The Director of Equal Opportunity, 408 Whitehurst, OSU, Stillwater, OK 74078-1035; Phone 405-744-5371; email: eeo@okstate.edu has been designated to handle inquiries regarding non-discrimination policies: Director of Equal Opportunity. Any person (student, faculty, or staff) who believes that discriminatory practices have been engaged in based on gender may discuss his or her concerns and file informal or formal complaints of possible violations of Title IX with OSU's Title IX Coordinator 405-744-9154.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director of Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. This publication is issued by Oklahoma State University as authorized by the Vice President, Dean, and Director of the Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources.